

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JANUARY 1, 1927



With Apologies to the Saturday Evening Post.

Feminist Notes

Veils Discarded for Economic Independence

WHILE it is unfortunate that laws should place prohibitions upon women, it is interesting to note the reasons given for the recent law of the Province of Trebizond, Turkey, making the wearing of the veil a jail offense.

Making a unanimous decision, the provincial council published the following proclamation:

"The veil is unhygienic and deprives women of the primordial right to earn a living and henceforth will be prohibited in this province. Ten days hence anyone covering with a veil will be arrested."

Only One Woman Barrister Unbobbed

HELENA NORMANTON, according to press dispatches from London, is the only woman barrister in England who has long hair. Long hair makes the adjustment of the legal wigs used by English barristers difficult, they say. Mrs. Normanton, who won for English married women the right to have passports issued in their own name, and who helped the National Woman's Party win that right for American married women who use their own names, was a guest of the National Woman's Party in 1925, and is well known to readers of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mother Leads Oklahoma Ticket

AMOTHER of three children, Mabel Bassett, led the Democratic ticket in the general election in Oklahoma.

Although the names of a number of popular State officials were on the ticket, Mrs. Bassett had a plurality of 60,299 votes over her male Republican opponent for the office of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, to which she was seeking re-election. Her popularity is attributed to the fact that for sixteen years she has been active in welfare organizations, in a number of which she served without salary.

Republican Women Hold Conference

THE first national "all-women" conference of Republicans will be held in Washington in January. Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee, has called an "unofficial" conference of women members of the Republican National Committee.

Women on Children's Courts in New Zealand

THREE women associates to the Children's Courts have recently been appointed in Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch, New Zealand.

Women Doctors Increase in Germany

THE number of women doctors in Germany has increased from 195 to 1,627 between the years 1913 and 1926. Of the present total, 230 are assistants to visiting hospital physicians. The majority of the women doctors are general practitioners; 116 specialize in children's diseases and are obstetricians and gynecologists.

Woman Film Producer in England

BRTAIN'S first woman film producer, Dina Shurey, believes women have as much chance as men in film producing, and perhaps more than men.

"Women have greater originality than men," asserted the new producer; "they have usually a greater sense of artistic values, and are better qualified to judge the 'human interest' power of a picture than men."

Women and Economic Independence

THE study now being made by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will attempt to answer the following questions of interest to economically independent women by obtaining answers from its individual members:

- (1) What training is advisable for this or that kind of work?
- (2) What are the duties of her position?
- (3) What are the personality requirements?
- (4) What are the allied occupational interests?
- (5) What is a reasonable beginning salary?
- (6) What is the average salary after five years of experience?
- (7) What is the highest salary that can be expected?
- (8) Could a career and marriage be reconciled without a sacrifice one to the other?
- (9) How much of one's salary should be saved?
- (10) What percentage of it should go for living expenses?

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in cooperation with the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Michigan is beginning a personnel study of these and other questions of vital importance to women. It is sending out a standard form to its large membership. The replies will be tabulated and handled with due care for statistical accuracy. Facts will be classified and verified according to the technique acceptable to experts in this field. It is to be hoped that a body of standardized, classified knowledge will be made available for use in vocational guidance, which is that branch of personnel work which has as its purpose to assist persons to choose their occupational careers.

Woman Deputy Captures Convicts

AFTER she had been released from the cell in which escaping convicts had thrust her, Mrs. W. N. Maynard, chief deputy sheriff of Collier County, Florida, spent a day and night tracking the escaped convicts through the keys of the Lower West Coast of Florida, and triumphantly brought them all back to the Everglade jail in her own official automobile.

Her husband, the sheriff, had previously made a fruitless search for the convicts.

Equal Rights in Mongolia

THE basic law of the Mongolian People's Republic, as set forth in its 1925 constitution, includes the following declaration:

"The Mongolian People's Republic recognizes the Equal Rights of all its citizens without discrimination as to nationality, religion, or sex."

The same requisites for voting are set for both sexes, and work in one's own household is recognized as an occupation qualifying one to vote.

Champion Woman Candidate for Senate

THE Washington News carried the following account of State Senator Belle Kearney of Mississippi, who was a recent guest of the National Woman's Party at National Headquarters:

"The Women's Bar Association had two women judges and a woman State Senator at its banquet Saturday night at Rauscher's.

"Judge Mary O'Toole of District Municipal Court presided as toastmistress. Judge Mary B. Grossman of Cleveland was one of the speakers, and so was Hon. Belle Kearney, Mississippi State Senator.

"Judge Grossman, who sits on the Moral Court bench in Cleveland Municipal Court, is a little bit of a woman and doesn't look a day over 30.

"Miss Kearney is white-haired and dignified, with an excellent speaking voice and a reputation as a Chautauqua lecturer. Besides, she holds what certainly must be the women's record for running for the United States Senate.

"Within three weeks after the adoption of the suffrage amendment Miss Kearney was on the senatorial ticket in her home State. She made such a good run in the primary that she split the vote and a second primary had to be held; then she withdrew in favor of one of the two candidates of the opposite sex, and he was nominated, elected and is still a Mississippi Senator."

The Right to One's Own Name

TWO definite and tangible results came from the National Woman's Party's protest against the action of the Register of Copyrights in denying to a married woman a copyright in her own name and in demanding that it be made out in her name plus that of her husband's family.

First, Virginia D. Hyde of 1900 Eudora street, Denver, Colorado, was allowed to register her copyrights in her name, without affixing the name of her husband, which is Vogl, and is thus enabled to continue the use of the name she has used in her writing for more than twenty years, during a large portion of which she was married.

Second, Representative Sol Bloom of New York City introduced a bill to guarantee that a copyright shall not be held invalid for being made or having been made in the maiden name of the author who claims copyright.

A deputation of members of the National Woman's Party, consisting of Mabel Vernon, executive secretary; Ruth Hudnut, an author who uses her own name rather than that of her husband both in her writing and in all her business and social contacts; Grace R. Osgood of New Jersey; Blanche E. Little of Oklahoma; Beulah M. Young of New York; and Emma Wold, Washington attorney and member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, conferred with Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, at his office in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Solberg listened to the arguments of the National Woman's Party, agreed to grant Miss Hyde the copyright in her own name, and made the following statement of the policies of the Copyright Office:

"It is not a rule of the Copyright Office that a married woman who prefers to use her own name should be compelled to attach the surname of her husband in order to obtain a registration of a claim to copyright. Whenever this is required by our office I would call it a rule of administration to secure uniformity and identity. I would say that our office is willing under certain circumstances to register a claim for copyright in the maiden name of a married woman when application for such registration is presented with an explanation of the reasons why the author of the work in question desires registration in her own maiden name for the copyright of her work."

This statement, obviously, is not entirely satisfactory to the National Woman's

Party. The organization points out that, if identity is the chief purpose of the name used in registering claim for a copyright, obviously there should be no question about the right of a woman who never uses her husband's name to register a claim in her own name, and likewise there should be no question about the right of a woman who uses her maiden name for literary purposes only to register her claim in the name she uses in her writing.

In other words, the National Woman's Party insists that the Register of Copyrights should no more question a married woman's name than an unmarried woman's or a man's, when it receives application to register a copyright. In this respect, it agrees with the statement issued by Representative Bloom in connection with his bill, H. R. 15546.

This bill reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That registrations of claims to copyright by married women shall not be held invalid or prejudiced by reason of being made or having been made in the maiden name of the author who claims copyright in the work."

WHEN he introduced the bill, Representative Bloom made the following statement:

"A copyright is a deed, a record of ownership by the copyright applicant in the work it is sought to protect in the latter's interest. The register of copyrights accepts whatever name is given to him. So far as the official attitude in the matter is concerned, no question can be raised.

"There may be a question in certain cases, however, concerning the validity of the copyright, or deed, granted. If taken into court, will it always be found to afford the protection it is supposed to confer? Upon this point some doubts may arise in connection with registrations in the maiden names of married women, or of noms de plume.

"My bill, introduced today, is intended to remove such doubts, both of the past and in future.

"The bill, as will be seen, is retroactive. This is to avoid any possibility that, in clearing up all question concerning the legality of the registration of maiden names by married women henceforward, no doubt is, by implication, thrown upon such previous registrations.

"The right of a married woman to register her work in her name, it should be

said, is not disputed by the register of copyrights or by any other Government official. The register acts automatically upon any application made to him, and should not be subjected to the adverse criticism if it is found subsequently that any loophole in the law opens the way to an attack on the title sought to be conferred by his action, in conformity with the rules governing him.

"The point raised by the National Woman's Party, however, that all possibility of confusion should be removed as to the unassailability of any married woman's title to copyright protection of her work, registered under her maiden name, is very well taken.

"It applies, not alone to married women who prefer the continued use of their maiden names for literary purposes, but also to women, who, registering work under their maiden names, subsequently marry.

"I am heartily in agreement with the sentiment that a woman, winning laurels through her work in the field of literature, should not be required to share them with another, even though a husband; that the latter should not expect to shine in the reflected light of his wife's achievements.

"My bill will serve to set at rest all question to woman's legal right to claim for herself and for herself alone, all honors due her for her many accomplishments."

REPRESENTATIVE BLOOM has a personal interest in his measure. His daughter, Vera Bloom, is an author and contributor to magazines. She has been a visitor to National Headquarters of the Woman's Party at various times.

From Canada came an echo of the Woman's Party's step to protect the rights of married women to copyrights in their names. A. Carolyn Bayfield of 406 Mackay street, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, wrote to the National Woman's Party to protest against the action of the Register of Copyrights in demanding the use of the husband's name on copyrights issued to married women. Miss Mayfield is an author who was formerly married, but has divorced her husband. She thanked the National Woman's Party for taking up the issue, and added, "The cause of women is not limited to nationalities."

The National Woman's Party is continuing its investigation of the policy of issuing copyrights to women, and hopes to win complete freedom of married women to use their own names, without that of their husbands, in registering copyrights, if they so choose.

Equal Rights



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Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
[House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1925.
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Taking Account of Stock

AS the New Year dawns it is of interest to turn back to the record of other years and sum up the accomplishments of our organization.

Five years ago, immediately after the suffrage victory, the Woman's Party launched the present Equal Rights campaign. During these five years it has drafted and introduced in Congress the Equal Rights Amendment. Around this amendment it has conducted a nation-wide agitation for Equal Rights which has already, we believe, changed the trend of thought in this country and abroad. In particular, it has turned the current of thought away from the principle of protection for women and toward the principle of equality.

The Woman's Party, during these five years, has, in addition to the Equal Rights Amendment, drafted and introduced in Congress bills to give suffrage to the women of Porto Rico and the Philippines; a bill to protect the citizenship rights of American women marrying foreigners; a bill to give jury service and other measures of equality to women of the National Capital.

During these five years it has also drafted 527 Equal Rights bills for State legislatures and has aided in securing 60 Equal Rights laws, thereby raising the status of over twenty-six million women. These 60 new laws give mothers equal guardianship over their children; give women teachers equal pay with men teachers; give women the right to sit on juries; give women the right to hold public offices; give women equal inheritance rights with men; give women equal rights with men in obtaining divorce; give married women the right to choose their own voting residence; give women the right to be appointed notaries public, and remove various other handicaps upon women.

THE Woman's Party, during these five years, has campaigned for women for elective and appointive offices and has endeavored to assist qualified women, regardless of party lines, to gain seats in Congress, in State legislatures and in local government bodies. During the past year one of its national officers has been elected by a large majority to a State legislature, and another national officer has been appointed to the highest position ever held by a woman under the Federal Government.

The Woman's Party has also battled unceasingly for the rights of women under the administration of the law. It has campaigned for a single moral standard in admitting men and women foreigners to our country and in the treatment of women offenders by the courts; it has campaigned for the right of married women to keep their own names on passports, in obtaining copy-rights, as Government employes and as teachers; it has campaigned for the promotion of women to positions of equal authority and salary with men wherever Government funds are used.

During these five years the Woman's Party has created and distributed Equal Rights literature setting forth the handicaps upon women in law and in custom, and outlining the efforts to remove these handicaps.

IN the international field the Woman's Party has become recognized as a positive force for equality. It has carried the Equal Rights issue before the Interparliamentary Union, composed of members of Parliament of all nations; before the International Suffrage Alliance and before other international gatherings. It has co-operated with the Feminist effort of other countries, as in the great London suffrage procession last summer. It has formed an International Advisory Council, consisting of 45 of the foremost Feminists of other lands and representing 26 nations; and it is also represented on the Open Door Council, an international Feminist body recently launched by British Feminists. Through these two committees the Woman's Party has established world-wide Feminist contacts.

The Woman's Party, during these five years, has raised for the Equal Rights campaign (exclusive of what has been raised and spent by the State branches) over half a million dollars in money. It now possesses a National Headquarters in Washington of an estimated value of three-quarters of a million dollars. It possesses a Feminist library, which is probably the most complete in the world. It possesses the beginnings of a Feminist art gallery in the well-known marble statues of the three suffrage pioneers—Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and a priceless statue of Joan of Arc. It has begun an endowment fund with over \$1,000 as a nucleus. All of its property is entirely paid for and clear of debt.

This much has been done—but women are still on January 1, 1927, the subject half of the population in this country and all over the world.

Equal Rights Bills for Women of Capital in Congress

AT the present time there are three modifications of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia affecting women's rights, under consideration and being sponsored by the National Woman's Party and other women's organizations of the District of Columbia.

(1) H. R. 5823, to amend Section 215 of the Code, and to read, Sec. 215a, "Hereafter no person shall be disqualified for service as a juror or jury commissioner by reason of sex, but provisions of law relating to the qualifications of jurors and exemptions from jury duty shall in all cases apply to women as well as to men: Provided, That such service shall not be compulsory on any woman."

This bill was sponsored by the National Woman's Party as above, but without the proviso making jury service optional. After a public hearing and endorsement by the leading women's organizations and the Citizen's Advisory Board, it was passed by the House of Representatives with the proviso. Senator Capper of Kansas, chairman of the committee for the District of Columbia, will present the bill to the Senate this term.

The Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party is most anxious to have the Senate consider the bill in its original

By Jennie O. Berliner

Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Legislative Chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party.

form without the provision that jury service shall not be compulsory on any woman. There is a provision in Sec. 216 of the Code, by which a person may be excused by the court from serving on the jury when for any reason his interests or those of the public may be materially injured by his attendance, or when he is a party in any action or proceeding to be tried or determined by the intervention of a jury at the term for which he may be summoned, or where his own health or the death or sickness of a member of his family requires his absence.

The bill in its modified form will ultimately defeat the purposes for which it was intended. It is hoped that the Senate will pass the bill in its original form—on the basis of Equal Rights—and leave it to the discretion of the court to excuse the individual case on the same basis as men are excused but extended where illness or small children require the presence of the jurywoman who may be called.

(2) The Woman's Bar Association for the District of Columbia caused two bills, one affecting the inheritance laws and the other to equalize dower and courtesy

rights, to be introduced into Congress.

The former is to have the laws of descent and distribution, which now prefers the male line over the female line in many instances, apply without distinction of sex. This bill has been favorably reported by the House District Committee and is on the calendar in the House of Representatives for this term.

The latter — to equalize dower and courtesy rights—has been referred to the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia.

The National Woman's Party is supporting both bills, and the District of Columbia Branch has appeared in their behalf.

During the past year the greatest triumph in favor of women's rights was in having struck out of the code by Act of May 28, 1926, the proviso that "No married woman shall have power to make any contract as surety or guarantor, or as accommodation drawer, acceptor, maker or indorser." This law was originally intended for and has served a splendid purpose before women had reached their present status, but now it has been found to work a hardship, and women have gained a most important point in having this law repealed. The Woman's Party supported the measure and worked for its passage.

"Independent Bread"

By Ruby A. Black

A CONSTRUCTIVE and significant step toward the establishment of economic equality and the opening of economic opportunity for women was taken when sixteen honorary and professional fraternities for women determined on plans for a combination of their forces toward solving the problems common to women in all professions.

Chief of the aims determined upon by the National Professional Pan-Hellenic Association when it held its second annual convention in Washington at Thanksgiving were:

1. Research in the existing opportunities for women in all professions and the establishment of a central employment agency for women in the professions;
2. Vocational guidance and the cultivation of professional spirit among undergraduate women in the professional schools;
3. Co-operation in the solution of the problems of the combination of motherhood and a profession, and of the facilitation of more normal home life for professional women.

The Professional Pan-Hellenic Association has perhaps the best existing machinery for working out the solution of these economic problems for women. Be-

cause it consists of Greek letter fraternities in the colleges, and the alumnae organizations of these college fraternities, it can most readily and effectively bring together the women studying for professions, and the women already successful in the professions. This will bring to the undergraduate a better knowledge of the opportunities for women, and a better knowledge of the training required for different aspects of each profession. For the women already practicing the professions, it provides an automatically created organization, with loyalties already determined, through which they can work to collate the experience and the research of each organization and each individual represented in the Pan-Hellenic Association.

Fraternities, with both under graduate and alumna chapters, representing the professions of law, medicine, home economics, journalism, education, physical education, music, drama, the fine arts, business, public speaking, and chemistry, are members of the National Professional Pan-Hellenic Association. They have agreed to contribute to the central organization the results of their special work

in studying the opportunities for women in their respective professions, in increasing and broadening those opportunities, and in the solution of the successful combination of creative, stimulating, profitable work with happy and complete home life.

Mabel Walker Willebrandt, representing Phi Delta Delta, one of the women's law fraternities, is president of the Pan-Hellenic. To Mrs. Willebrandt, who is assistant attorney general of the United States, is due much of the credit for the foundation of the Pan-Hellenic Association, and to Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is due much of the credit for the successful organization of the association in the first year, during which she served as president.

REPORTS made on different studies of the combination of a home and professional or business work outside the home indicated an interest in the problem surprising even to one who, like myself and many other members of the National Woman's Party, are concerned with the question.

Among the studies now being made of

this and of the best methods of increasing professional opportunities for women, regardless of marriage, are:

Studies in vocations by the Bureau of Vocational Information;

Studies in the social, legal, and traditional attitudes toward women in the professions, by the American Association of University Women;

Research in the vocational guidance, vocational placement, vocational training, and the problems of the married woman at work, by the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs;

Two studies of the opportunities in home economics being made by the Land Grant Colleges and the American Home Economics Association;

A study of women in the Government service, just completed by the United States Women's Bureau;

A study of the employment, the turnover, and the professional opportunities for women being made by the Bureau of Personnel Research;

Placement, vocational guidance, and research work for women in journalism by Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional fraternity;

Placement work for policewomen by the International Policewomen's Association;

Placement work for nurses, by the American Nursing Education Association and the American Association of Nurses;

Research in the combination of work and home by the Institute for the Co-ordination of Women's Interests at Smith College;

A study of economic opportunities for women and the combination of home and work, by the Bureau of Occupations of the Academie Masaryk, an official academy of Czecho-slovakia.

THE Professional Pan-Hellenic Association will attempt to provide a central clearing house whereby the results of all these investigations and of the special investigations undertaken by its constituent fraternities may reach a wide circulation, both among professional women and among the professional

schools and colleges where women are students.

Authorities in each of the lines of study to be undertaken by the Professional Pan-Hellenic Association were present at the Washington conference. Dr. Ivy L. Peters, psychologist, told of the work of the orientation course at Syracuse University, of which she is a part, in helping women find the occupations for which they are most suitable.

Ethel Puffer Howes, director of the Institute for the Co-ordination of Women's Interests described the research being undertaken by that remarkable institute, and the Professional Pan-Hellenic Association offered its full co-operation in her work in studying the simplification of housework, the provision of community kitchens and nursery schools, and any possible readjustment of the economic system to create more flexible work for married women.

Lillian Moller Gilbreth, president of management, spoke on the studies undertaken by the International Federation of University Women, and the Academie Masaryk, of which she is a member. Despite the fact that she was scheduled to speak primarily on these subjects and on the engineering aspects of simplifying home work, Mrs. Gilbreth could not avoid being brought into the discussion of married women's work, as she is, as she herself admits, "an acute case of the combination of a home and work."

For Mrs. Gilbreth is the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, and has never stopped her professional work all during the time when her large family was being produced. She has attained such success in her profession that she is listed in *Who's Who*, and was chosen to write the article on scientific management in the *New International Encyclopaedia*. As for her success in her home—her healthy children speak for themselves.

Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, aptly pointed out that while the combination of a home and a profession is a great problem, the very admission of a woman to a profession is one

which should not be neglected by women who have overcome the obstacles which confront women in the professions.

"You will still find more closed doors and nailed-down windows than open doors and open windows," she declared. She noted the fact, well known to every woman who has tried to make her way in a profession, that there is plenty of opportunity to work for men, but little opportunity for women to get work which they do on their own and for which they get the credit.

Dr. Stanley brought into the conference a note that indicates that women have won the first part of their battle, and are now ready to go on with the rest of the fight. She declared that women take their jobs too seriously, that they do not play enough, that they do not have a truly normal home life, whether married or unmarried, and that women will not have won their rightful place in the economic world until they can play as much as men as well as find equal opportunity and equal pay, until they can combine a happy home life with their professional work, until they can have the less serious attitude toward their work that the vast majority of men have, without at all neglecting success in their professions.

Mary C. C. Love Collins declared forthrightly for Equal Rights in every aspect of life—as did most of the women present. Mrs. Collins is a lawyer and president of Chi Omega, social fraternity, through which she is doing much to develop a professional point of view in young women still in colleges and universities.

IT was clear throughout the conference that the home was very much considered, that the unmarried women as well as the married women present felt keenly the need of women for the kind of home life that is most complete, most satisfying, most restful, and most stimulating—that paradoxical kind of combination which only a happy home can create. As Dr. Stanley pointed out, the problem is not alone that of the woman who has a home and wants a job; it is also that of the woman who has a job and wants a home.

The Work of One Woman

HARRIET WILLIAMS RUSSELL STRONG, who was killed in a taxicab accident in Los Angeles, California, on September 16, is credited by *Southern California Business*, the Chamber of Commerce magazine, with being one of the real builders of Southern California. She was 75 years old when she died, and had always been active as a ranch woman, an inventor of water storage systems, and a leader of women. She was never content till she found a better way to do things.

Mrs. Strong was the first woman elected to be a regular member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Her membership had been continuous to the last. Through the Chamber she placed many exhibits of the products of her ranch, especially at the important fairs including the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and following that, in the fairs at St. Louis and Atlanta.

At all of these fairs she was awarded medals and diplomas for walnuts and pampas plumes, and at the World's Fair

in Chicago was awarded two prizes for her system of storage of waters in rivers and canyons, being a system of curved and double curved dams, three in succession, which she had patented some years before, and which she exhibited in a small working model, a few feet in length. This system received an award from the Agricultural Department and from the Mining Department.

Mrs. Strong long advocated the use of these dams in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River for irrigation and gen-

eration of electricity, the power for which could be obtained from the flow of the water from one dam to another. An engineer from Central America, visiting the World's Fair, asked to take the little model home with him to use the idea in a river of that country.

During the war Mrs. Strong had a bill introduced in Congress two different times for the purpose of the Government's placing dams in the Grand Canyon for the irrigation water and generation of electricity as a war measure. In the summer of 1918 she was called before the Water and Power Committee of Congress and was questioned minutely concerning the system. The war ceasing, it was not necessary for a war measure. This hearing before this committee is on the records of Congress, a copy of which is in Mrs. Strong's library.

Mrs. Strong was married at the early age of nineteen years to Charles Lyman Strong, who had been associated with the building of San Francisco, being sent by the banking firm of Wells and Company, a New York organization, to establish the first bank. Mr. Strong built the first fireproof building in San Francisco, having sent to China for the brick, and also made the first gas in that city, the first gas to be made on the Pacific Coast. Later he was superintendent and part owner of the Gould and Curry mine in Virginia City. At that time they were married and went to Los Angeles.

AFTER Mr. Strong's death, Mrs. Strong decided to plant her ranch in the South to some profitable crops. There were eight acres of good bearing seedling orange trees. These trees were grown from seeds taken from oranges that had come from Tahiti.

Mrs. Strong felt the rest of the land could produce more money-making crops than corn and grain, so she investigated what was growing in the community. No one here had raised walnuts on high land, and much against her brother's advice, she planted acre after acre of walnuts until her orchard was the largest walnut orchard in the world in one piece. Contrary to custom, she had the trees set by a surveyor. There were twenty-five miles of trees, taking one row after another. She decided to have these trees receive winter irrigation which was something entirely new, and proved successful.

Then she looked around for something to plant that would be a "quick crop" for immediate returns. She found some pampas plants, and with the use of her inventive faculty, obtained a silky finish to the plumes for which she had a ready market. It was in the California Building at the World's Fair in Chicago, placed among the other Chamber of Commerce exhibits, that Mrs. Strong erected a building about 20 by 20 feet, made entirely of pampas plumes. She called it "The Queen Isabelle Pampas Palace." It was the only thing on the World's Fair grounds dedicated to the woman whose

generosity made Columbus's voyage to America possible.

Mrs. Strong was one of the founders of the Ebell Club in Los Angeles and was its first president, serving in that capacity three successive terms. She was active in the musical life of the city also, being first vice-president of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, and one of the most enthusiastic members of that organization. She composed many musical compositions, some of which have been orchestrated and played and sung at various times in Los Angeles. She was a member of the Friday Morning Club almost from its inception, the Ruskin Art Club and an active member of the more recently organized Hamilton Club of which she had been its president from the beginning. The club's object is to study the Constitution of the United States and historical events connected with its formation.

Mrs. Strong, in addition to her work in developing the agricultural possibilities of Southern California, and in leading Los Angeles club work, was also active in preserving historical landmarks of the State.

Her daughter, Nellie de Luce Strong, writes to *EQUAL RIGHTS* an illuminating note about Mrs. Strong's attitude toward the progress of women. Mrs. Strong was a subscriber to *EQUAL RIGHTS* since its beginning, and has always kept every issue, saying, "They will be of so much interest to the future."

Press Comment

"Woman's Place"

New York Times,
December 13, 1926.

TUCKED away at the end of the special "Woman's Place" issue of the December *Survey-Graphic* is a page delicately marked "For Men Only." Here Mr. Leon Whipple mutters sibilantly, "Where Is Man's Sphere?" Woman has taken the world for her sphere. She is scolded for telling man's stories—and telling them poorly—for driving men out of the saloon, for putting the Modern Priscilla in the barber shop in place of the *Police Gazette*, for infesting the prize ring and for ruining men's Delphic mystery, business. This spurt of humorous protest is the only glance taken at men except in their relation to women—as husbands, fathers, sheiks, providers and home-makers.

The rest of the magazine is made up of a series of remarkably acute and varied studies of women. No attempt has been made at unanimity. The writers have given their views, based on the facts they have encountered in long and painstaking search. William F. Green says: "There is a regrettable tendency for newly mar-

ried women to continue in employment, avoiding the responsibility of children, rather than sacrifice material comforts temporarily." But Helen Glenn Tyson writes: "Of one thing we can be sure: the mother works because she has to work, and unless some other method of raising the family income is devised, she is in industry to stay."

A third slant at the same question is that of Alice Beal Parsons. She admits that many women are working after marriage and not having children. She sees, too, that many mothers are working because an addition to the husband's income is an absolute necessity. Years ago, when the family resources were not cash, but food, clothing and shelter produced by all members of the family, "a man added to his income by acquiring a wife and children." Every one sees that today such an acquisition is a liability. Mrs. Parsons suggests that women be restored to their lost industrial occupations. If it is possible without injury to the home, women should be permitted to resume their former economic contributions.

To save the home and yet enable women

to work outside it is the core of the problem. Some of the writers lay emphasis on one side of the question, almost to the exclusion of the other, but the other is always there. A little at a time, work which formerly belonged exclusively to women has been taken from them to be done better by machinery, by men in factories, or by men specially trained. An example is given by Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkle. Until the seventeenth century midwifery had been in the hands of women. When it was introduced as a special study in the university and attracted the interest of surgeons, a law was passed forbidding the practice of midwifery without a degree. But women were not admitted to the university. Their "place in the home," as it exists now, is seen by Dr. Hinkle as an artificial position.

It is, of course, the children who are thought of when the preservation of the home is discussed. If women are to go on as wage-earners in the increasing proportions of the last thirty years, something has to be done about the children. Under present economic conditions women will continue in business life. The old

notion that woman's presence in business is due to her own efforts and her desire to "express herself" melts away before the illuminating facts of economic necessity and business needs. But what of the children? Eunice Fuller Barnard sees the mother of the near future, not abandoning her baby for a job, but abandoned by the child. Her account of the rise of the nursery school in England points to the specialization of infant training. It was not begun to meet the need of mothers compelled to work or choosing to work, but to aid them in making their children healthy and normal. It is regarded as an adjunct to mother care, not a substitute for it.

Not all mothers, it is now frankly admitted, have the instinct for doing the right thing always for the child. Even the good housekeeper, traditionally regarded as a good mother, is now sometimes challenged on that point. In homes of low income, stripped of materials useful in child training, the activities of the children and wage-earning mothers are far apart. Where the mother is a professional woman she is often the first to admit that she is a better wife and mother if she is engaged in congenial work and has help with the care of the children. One such is Katharine S. Angell, who prefers to interest her children as a person quite apart from that important but much-taken-for-granted figure, Mother.

As for Father, he has sometimes disappeared actually. But in most cases he is plodding along, supporting as well as he may the load he must carry while the muddle is gradually clearing. His heart should be cheered by a reading of the *Survey-Graphic*. It indicates the eventual regaining of a natural division of labor.

Seen From the Capital

New York Sun,
December 20, 1926.

SOON the women of the country will know just how and where they are deprived of their rights. The state of blissful ignorance that has enfolded many feminine minds will be dispelled, at least if they put themselves in the way of the information contained in the soon to be published "legal survey of the status of women in the United States" made by the National Woman's Party.

For years this band of Feminists has had a staff at work investigating laws unfair to women in various States.

The statutes of the entire country have been combed for laws discriminating against women—in responsibility of men and women for the support of the family, their relative rights to the guardianship of their children, jury service for women, labor laws affecting women only, laws concerning the rights of women to hold

property and divorce laws involving unequal terms for men and women.

An appeal has been received by the Woman's Party from the women of Porto Rico asking their assistance in obtaining the vote. The organic act establishing laws in Porto Rico does not allow women the suffrage. The Woman's Party is drafting a bill to amend the act so as to include voting privileges for women, and will present this bill at the coming session.

Coeducation in England

Philadelphia Public Ledger
December 11, 1926.

COEDUCATION is being widely discussed in England. Since the proctor of Oxford prohibited male students from embarking on boating trips with "less than two coeds," regulations bearing upon the association of young men and women in the colleges have been rigidly restricted. Discussion now appears to have reached the feverish stage. The Cambridge Union has passed a resolution that women are undesirable. Even in Scotland, students of various universities have gone so far as to declare the female student a "menace." The young Britishers express the opinion that women bring too much of the drawing-room atmosphere into the colleges. This appears to be a decidedly puerile argument to advance against admission of women to scholastic life. At any rate, it has failed to convince the older generation, if Lord Darling, a famous London justice, can be considered a spokesman for elderly Britons. Commenting on the resolution of the Cambridge Union, he caustically remarked, "It is a pity the resolution was not passed before the students were born."

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Confusing to Lawyers

New York Times,
December 3, 1926.

"LADIES OF THE JURY."

For the first time in the history of the Circuit Court of Atlantic County a

jury was thus addressed on December 2.

Twelve women jurors listened to the testimony in the case of Huber Investment Company of Philadelphia against John B. Cantoni of Vineland. Women have occupied places on the jury on many occasions in Atlantic City before, but never have the names of twelve women been called before that of a single man.

The fact that the jury was composed entirely of women proved rather disconcerting to the lawyers on several occasions. Invariably they would address the twelve women who sat in the jury box as "gentlemen of the jury," and then would fumble for words as they sought a correction.

The Huber Investment Company is suing for \$704 as due on an automobile.

Women in Industry

Philadelphia Public Ledger,
December 13, 1926.

WOMEN have become indispensable in industry. In its growing need for a large number of workers,

the business of the country is absorbing in constantly increasing numbers single and married women. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry believes that women are as conscientious and even less transient than men. They are capable of sustained effort and, according to the bureau, are rapidly assuming a predominant position as factors in the economic scheme. The bureau asserts that the prominence of women in industry presents a serious problem. In its eighth annual report it points out that the more closely women become identified as economic producers the more sharply is the interest of the race menaced. "If industrial forces are permitted to draw too heavily upon the time and energy of women," the report says, "industry will become a distinct danger not only to them as mothers or potential mothers, but to their children as well."

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